General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 45

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.2 and Add.1)*]

64/4. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/4 of 31 October 2007, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal", and recalling also its prior decision to consider the sub-item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, inter alia, revived the ancient Greek tradition of *ekecheiria* ("Olympic Truce") calling for a truce during the Olympic Games that would encourage a peaceful environment and ensure the safe passage and participation of athletes and relevant persons at the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world to the cause of peace,

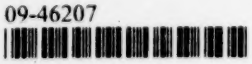
Taking into account the inclusion in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of an appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce now and in the future and for support for the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the increasingly important role of sport in achieving internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirming the commitments undertaken in this regard by the Heads of State and Government gathered at the World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York in 2005,

Recalling its resolution 63/135 of 11 December 2008, in which it recognized the value of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

[1] See resolution 55/2



Please recycle

and welcomed the establishment of a United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which is based on mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and fair play,

Welcoming the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

Recalling the relevant articles on leisure, recreation, sport and play of international conventions, including article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[2] recognizing the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport,

Noting that the XXI Olympic Winter Games will take place from 12 to 28 February 2010 and the X Paralympic Winter Games will take place from 12 to 21 March 2010 in Vancouver, Canada, with the aim of upholding sport as an inspirational means to promote peace, inclusivity, indigenous participation, social and environmental responsibility and meaningful legacies for future generations,

Noting also that the inaugural Youth Olympic Games will take place from 14 to 26 August 2010, in Singapore, with the aim of inspiring the youth of the world through an integrated sport, culture and education experience to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at the competition sites of the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games,

1. *Urges* Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the XXI Olympic Winter Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games;

2. *Welcomes* the decisions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to mobilize international sports organizations and the National Olympic Committees and National Paralympic Committees of Member States to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace based on the spirit of the Olympic Truce, and invites those organizations and national committees to share information and best practices, as appropriate;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during the period of the Olympic Games and beyond;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport and to cooperate with the International Olympic

[2] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider the sub-item before the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the XIV Paralympic Games to be held in London in 2012.

21st plenary meeting
19 October 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 45

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.3 and Add.1)*]

64/5. 2010 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/135 of 11 December 2008, in which it recognized the value of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace and welcomed the establishment of a United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace,

Recognizing the potential of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that sport has the potential, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding,

Acknowledging the use of mass sports events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives,

Acknowledging also the role played by sport in Africa as an instrument for the promotion of unity, solidarity, peace and reconciliation, and the preventive campaigns against scourges, such as HIV/AIDS, affecting the youth of the continent,

Welcoming South Africa's readiness to host the historic 2010 International Federation of Association Football World Cup, which is to be held for the first time on the African continent in recognition of Africa's contribution to the advancement of world sports, and recalling the endorsement and support of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union for efforts to ensure the success of the event,

Noting with appreciation the role played by the African Union in helping to start the ball rolling for the 2010 World Cup in South Africa by rallying countries across the continent to use the great appeal of football for a broad range of development and peace activities through the International Year of African Football 2007 and the World Cup legacy programme,

[1] See resolution 60/1.

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1. *Emphasizes* the role of sport in the promotion of peace, solidarity, social cohesion and socio-economic development;

2. *Notes* that, given its universal popularity, football can bring people together and play a positive role in promoting development and peace;

3. *Welcomes* the historic and unique dimension of the 2010 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa, marking the first time that that major sports event will take place on the African continent;

4. *Also welcomes* the preparations by South Africa for the hosting of the 2010 World Cup, and expresses its continued support, where appropriate, to South Africa in the pursuit of ensuring the success of the tournament;

5. *Encourages* all Member States to support sport and its use as a tool to promote peace and development, including through the continued contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and dialogue among civilizations;

6. *Firmly supports* the launch of the 1GOAL World Cup 2010 campaign, which aims to raise global public awareness of and advocate for the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals of universal primary education and gender parity in education by 2015;

7. *Encourages* the relevant authorities to exert every effort to ensure that the 2010 World Cup will leave a lasting legacy for peace and development in Africa;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to support, where appropriate, including through stimulating popular attendance, the 2010 World Cup, to be hosted by South Africa in June 2010.

21st plenary meeting
19 October 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 19

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.4)*]

64/6. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the Heads of State and Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as "the Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001, 57/11 of 12 November 2002, 58/7 of 4 November 2003, 59/11 of 28 October 2004, 60/12 of 8 November 2005, 61/11 of 8 November 2006, 62/3 of 30 October 2007 and 63/7 of 29 October 2008,

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Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3 and 63/7, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 63/7;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

27th plenary meeting
28 October 2009

[1] A/64/97.

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 20

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.6 and Add.1)*]

64/7. International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in Central America, and particularly resolution 63/19 of 10 November 2008 regarding the activities of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala,

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the State of Guatemala on the establishment of an International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, which was signed on 12 December 2006, was approved by the Guatemalan Congress on 1 August 2007 and entered into force on 4 September 2007 for an initial period of two years,

Noting that, in accordance with article 14 of the Agreement, the mandate of the Commission was extended for an additional two years, starting 4 September 2009, through an exchange of letters between the Government of Guatemala and the Secretary-General on 20 March 2009 and 15 April 2009 and approved by the Guatemalan Congress on 16 July 2009,

Bearing in mind that the Commission has carried out its activities through voluntary contributions of Member States and other donors from the international community and plans to do so in the future,

Noting that the Government of Guatemala has provided additional budgetary allotments to State institutions to support their work in collaboration with the Commission,

Convinced that, pursuant to Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, the United Nations promotes respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that Member States pledge themselves to take action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the current state and activities of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala,[1] which describes the important progress achieved as well as the significant

[1] A/64/370.

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operational challenges that result from the present status of the International Commission as a non-United Nations body;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake with the Government of Guatemala the steps necessary to address these operational challenges and to enhance the role that the United Nations plays in providing effective and efficient assistance to the Commission within the framework of its founding agreement signed on 12 December 2006;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to continue providing all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Also calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to persist in and redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights, and commends it for its commitment to combat impunity;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and other donors that have supported the Commission, through voluntary contributions, financial and in kind, and urges them to continue their support;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to periodically keep the General Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the present resolution.

28th plenary meeting
28 October 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 85

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.7 and Add.1)*]

64/8. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2008,[1]

Taking note of the statement by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[2] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 2009,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency,

Recognizing also the cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency and the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency as approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution 1145 (XII) of 14 November 1957,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

2. *Takes note* of resolutions GC(53)/RES/3 approving the appointment of Mr. Yukiya Amano as the next Director General; GC(53)/RES/4 paying tribute to Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei; GC(53)/RES/10 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety; GC(53)/RES/11 on nuclear security, including measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism; GC(53)/RES/12 on strengthening the Agency's technical cooperation activities; GC(53)/RES/13 on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications, comprising GC(53)/RES/13 A on non-power nuclear applications and GC(53)/RES/13 B on nuclear power applications; GC(53)/RES/14 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional

[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 2008* (GC(53)/7); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/64/257).

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting (A/64/PV.33), and corrigendum.

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Protocol; GC(53)/RES/15 on the implementation of the Agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; GC(53)/RES/16 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; GC(53)/RES/17 on Israeli nuclear capabilities; GC(53)/RES/18 on personnel, comprising GC(53)/RES/18 A on staffing of the Agency's secretariat and GC(53)/RES/18 B on women in the secretariat; and decisions GC(53)/DEC/11 on the amendment to article XIV.A of the Statute, GC(53)/DEC/12 on the amendment to article VI of the Statute and GC(53)/DEC/13 on prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction, adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its fifty-third regular session, held from 14 to 18 September 2009;[3]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the twelve years of distinguished service by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei as Director General of the Agency, during which, in 2005, the Agency and its Director General were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and extends its best wishes to Mr. Yukiya Amano, the incoming Director General of the Agency;

4. *Reaffirms its strong support* for the indispensable role of the Agency in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, in technology transfer to developing countries and in nuclear safety, verification and security;

5. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to support the activities of the Agency;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

34th plenary meeting
2 November 2009

[3] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Fifty-third Regular Session, 14–18 September 2009* (GC(53)/RES/DEC(2009)).

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 75

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.9 and Add.1)*]

64/9. Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/21 of 11 November 2008, and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent such abuses in the future,

Noting with satisfaction the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its analyses, investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases which were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remains essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court ("Relationship Agreement"),[2]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2283, No. 1272.

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Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,[3] which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which could include the facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Recognizing the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, establish the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights and achieve sustainable peace, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Expressing its appreciation to the International Criminal Court for providing assistance to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2008/09;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] in the past year, and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that have become parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,[5] and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

4. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

5. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

7. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

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[3] Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

[4] See A/64/356.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

8. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, a State which is not a party to the Statute may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to specific crimes that are mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article;

9. *Encourages* all States parties to take the interests, the need for assistance and the mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[2] which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

12. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

13. *Notes* that the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression, which was open to all States on an equal footing, has concluded its mandate and has elaborated proposals for a provision on the crime of aggression, in accordance with article 123 of the Rome Statute;

14. *Notes* that the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute decided at its seventh session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the International Criminal Court or at the United Nations Headquarters, to hold its eighth session in The Hague,[6] looks forward to the eighth session, which is to be held from 18 to 26 November 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

15. *Notes* the convening by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference, which will begin on 31 May 2010 in Kampala, and which may provide an opportunity to address issues, in addition to those related to the possible definition of the crime of aggression, that have been identified by States, including States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

16. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties and particularly in the Review Conference, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

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[6] See resolution ICC-ASP/7/Res.3 of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

17. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2009/10, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

34th plenary meeting
2 November 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2009

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 64

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.11 and Add.1)*]

64/10. Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant rules and principles of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [1] which is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the other human rights covenants, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Recalling further its relevant resolutions, including resolution ES-10/18 of 16 January 2009 of its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, including resolution S-12/1 of 16 October 2009,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, led by Justice Richard Goldstone, for its comprehensive report,[5]

Affirming the obligation of all parties to respect international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[5] A/HRC/12/48.

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Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and reaffirming the obligation to ensure the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Gravely concerned by reports regarding serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law committed during the Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip that were launched on 27 December 2008, including the findings of the Fact-Finding Mission and of the Board of Inquiry convened by the Secretary-General,[6]

Condemning all targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure and institutions, including United Nations facilities,

Stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to prevent impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations and promote peace,

Convinced that achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace and stability in the Middle East,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Human Rights Council on its twelfth special session, held on 15 and 16 October 2009;[7]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict[5] to the Security Council;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to take all appropriate steps, within a period of three months, to undertake investigations that are independent, credible and in conformity with international standards into the serious violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law reported by the Fact-Finding Mission, towards ensuring accountability and justice;

4. *Urges*, in line with the recommendation of the Fact-Finding Mission, the undertaking by the Palestinian side, within a period of three months, of investigations that are independent, credible and in conformity with international standards into the serious violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law reported by the Fact-Finding Mission, towards ensuring accountability and justice;

5. *Recommends* that the Government of Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[1] undertake as soon as possible the steps necessary to reconvene a Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in accordance with common article 1;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, within a period of three months, on the implementation of the present resolution, with a view to the consideration of further action, if necessary, by the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, including the Security Council;

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[6] A/63/855-S/2009/250.

[7] A/64/53/Add.1.

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

39th plenary meeting
5 November 2009